Basiness Notices.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANUER SAFES, With Scarne & Marvin's improvement.
Secured by the celebrared La Beils Powder-Prior Lock, with a small key—all mass under the imme late inspect on of our Mr.
Stearns, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them.

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**Exams & Marvin, For sale by Stearns & Marvin, For sale by Stearns & Marvin, and Marvin and

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Nos. 40 Mercy and 14
Börgler Proof Sefes and Money Chests made to order, and defes of other makers as reduced prices.

THE FEMALE POLITICIAN "To Him, Dear John, you'll give your vote, I know he'll rule the nation rightly" So pleaded Jame, with wa bling tarout, And with her radiant eyes more brightly. "How know you this?" her spouse began,
But with a kies his words she smothers—
"Oh! yote for him, the dear, sweet man!
His clothes are all made by SMITH BROTHERS."
One Price Clothing Stores, No. 12? and 14? Foltonet, N. Y.

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM PITTINGS.
MADRISCUTED WITH
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY.

with a perfection and accuracy haretofore anatomized.

By the use of tals machinery one-helf the labor of making them goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are effected at very low prices.

New-York Agency at Messus. Arches, Warner & Co.'s, No. 376 Broadway.

CRAPIN, TREADWELL & Co., Springeld, Mass.

The attention of the LADIES of this city is respectfully called to a clearing sale of unv Goods, the whole of which must be disposed of to make room for extensive siterations. The stock comprise Spring and Summer Goods of every description, the whole of which has been bought at the bright markets, selected with the greatest care, both in quality and pattern, and will be sold at full 50 per cent under the usual prices. Apply to D. THOMAS, No 141 Spring-at., cor. Wooster,

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER. - All life, all am-RURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—All life, all am Pundy is respirate or the harvest week succeeding week. New novalities—that set of the harvest week succeeding week. New novalities—that set of pieces—comething always on hard to suit the public teste. And with his reversiting Sage Unrecording about the public teste. And with his reversiting Sage Unrecording about the public teste. And with his reversiting the sage Unrecording the sage under the piece of the public teste. And with his reversiting the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece on ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done, and all that visit the piece of ceils everything done is well done in the piece of ceils everything done is well done in the piece of ceils everything done in the ceils everything don

FLUSHING-HOW DO YOU GET THERE !- For

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, -The PIERRING S FATENT CHAMPION SAFEN,—Inc.

above colebrated Safes, with Hail Patent Powder Proof Lock,
are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other

Safes—hence the name "Champion." Their triumpus the world

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Summer STOCK.—Our large and elegant stock of SUMMER CIOCHING is now ready and on saic, embracing many specialities and styles to be found nowhere else, forming altogether the largest stock of destrable SUMMER CLOTHING we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.

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The new and extensive BAZAAR of FANCY The new and extensive BAZAAR of FANCY Goods and Toys, just opened at No 499 Broalway by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his oil stand, contain every sariety of Ladies Fans. Reticules, Jet Orca nents, Dressung Cases, Brusbes, Combs, Perfumery and Fancy Songe; also, the most complete assortment of Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices by

H. S. ROGERS, No 499 Broadway.

PIANOS and MELODEONS from eight differen manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the city—besides 15 Second-Hand Plance—all of which will be sold at prices that defy competition. Plance—all of which will be sold at purchase, at H. WATER'S, GO. 323 Broadway.

Plance tuned, repaired, poliabed, brand and moved. Cash paid for Second-hand Plance. Music at reduced prices.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-In every possible way these Mackines have secured the favor of the public The highest premium and medals have been awarded to them as thome as d abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the subject cell and examine. The Machines will be courtequely exhibited whether they do or do

L. M. Singer & Co , No. 323 Broadway. CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preemiment above all competition. A suite of elegant private spartments for applying his famous DYE, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wies and Tourkes are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A new Musical Institutions, and combining the advantages of the Organ, Melodeon and Plane; the tone is rich, mellow, and powerful, and is well adapted for Church or Operatic Music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the treds throughout the United States, which can be seen at the Plane-Forte Were Rooms of the Manufacturers. Price from GROVESTERS & TRUSLOW, No. 595 Broadway, N. Y. NUTTING'S ÆOLICON-A new Musical Instru-

GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY SEWING MA-CHIRES.—Would you lessen the labor increase the leisure, and premore the health of your wife and daughters, and make home happier? Furchase without delay this invaluable article, at No. 496 Broadwey.

Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Croup, Vomiting, &c., are immediately cured by Dr. Tostas's celebrated VENETIAS LISIMENT. This remedy is now recommended by the most eminest physicians in the United States, and is warranted harmless. Sold by all the Drugstate and Patent Medicine Dealers in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Courtlandt-at.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH, -Dr. Prince, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Prof. Vergnes are in attendance at 710 Broadway. They guarantee to cure Rheumatian, Neuraigis, and all diseases arising from the impredent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for lades.

Lyon's KATHAIRON has become the standard preparation for the Hair. It is acknowledged by all to be the finest foilet article ever prepared. It invigorates the Hair, promotes its frow th, as d theroughly cleaness it from dandruff and other impurities. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- The mild yet thorough

GREAT BARGAINS IN WINDOW SHADES, French and American Paper Hangings Gilt Cornices, Banda, Pins &c.; Lace and Muslin Curtains, Table, Floor and Stair Olicholts. Gold Shades only 14/ a pair; and Shades of every description made to order, at WM G. Brows's, No. 261 Greenwich at, between Murray and Robitson etc.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- Abscesses and Purulent Ucers of many years standing are readily cuted by the powerful anti-putrescent and healing preparation. It purges the sore of its potanous vitus and imparts sufficient vigor to the surrounding viscois, to produce new and healthy flesh. Sold at the manufactories. No. 80 Standen lane, New York, and No. 245 Strand, Letzleon, and by all Bruggista, at 25 cents, 675 cents, and \$1 per pot.

Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs. - Batchelor's Wigs and Touries have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for spulying his famous DYM. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 250 Stockway.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

REPUBLICAN MEETING -A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican electors of the Sixth Ward of the City of Brooklyn was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Court and Sackett streets, on Friday evening, July 11, for the purpose of organizing a Fre-mort and Deston Club. John Cockle, esq., was called to the Chair, and E M. O'Brien was chosen Secretary. The room was filled to overflowing with true Republi cars, who were enthusiastic in the great cause of Freedom. Speeches were made by W. H. Gile, and Geo Ogden Brown, eeqs, which were received with applause. Committees on permanent organization were appointed, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Treedsy evening next, at the same place.

The President of the United States has recognized Barthold Schlessinger as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Boston; and C. Meyer as Vice-Consul of

Unpaid Letters —The plan put in operation at New-York some weeks ago for the disposition of unpaid letters addressed to persons within the United States being found to work satisfactorily, we are authorized to say that the Postmaster-Gunral has given directions for it to be extended to all other officers as early as practicable. Blank circulars and notes of in structions have been printed and will be distributed to postmasters in the course of business. The following copy of this circular and note will show what this plan is, viz:

is, viz:

"Post-Orrice, —, this office for on payment of postage. By including to me, immediately on recipit of this, — three cent stamp a d pre-payme your note of reply, the letter will be duly forwarded according to its direction. Bespectfully yours. —, Postmaster."

Nork.—Postmasters will full up, address and frank the above notice, without the use of an envisione, to all persons in the Chaited States for whom unpaid letters shall have been deposited in their offices; and may discesse with the former practice of goaling up notices in their offices; but such letters have been deposited therein.

Postmaster-Gamera.

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1856.

NOW READY: The Wrongs of Kanss. Officially Portrayed.

REPOR: OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATIO: Submitted on Tuesday, the ist inst., by the Hon.

Measure H wart of Mich. and Sherman of Onio, with 2,500

Pages of e ideace, the fruit of three months' faithful labor in

Price per thousand. 20 00
Orders inclosing the cash are respectfully solicited, and the first received will be first filled.
GREELEY & McELRATH,
GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Office, New-York.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 169,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must be handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

Tuesday of each week.

CONGRESS.

The Serate was not in session on Saturday. The House had up the case of Mr. Brooks's assault on Senator Sumper. The vote on the question of expulsion will probably be taken and lost to day.

The Submarine Telegraphic wire was successully laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Ray Cove, N. F., and Ashby Bay, Cape Breton, a distance of 80 miles, on the 10th

Later accounts from Mexico inform us that the Spanish fleet has lett Vera Cruz, and that President Comenfort had issued a decree for the sale of the church lands. The States of Leon and Chihushus have commenced hostilities agains Tamau-

A formidable revolution is said to have broken out in Costa Rica by a party who were opposed to the recent invasion of Nicaragua.

It was but a few weeks since that our advices from Nicaragua told of a Presidential Election held there, which resulted (of course) in the choice of Walker's ecreen, Rivas. Now we are informed that there has been another election, which has ele vated Walker himself to the Presidency; that Rivas is a rebel, and has driven the Walkerites out of Leon, &c. We understand this to mean that Rivas has grown tired of the responsibility and odium of indorsing Walker's doings, and has undertaken to set up for himself, which makes him a rebel of course. Perhaps the plunder was so meager, owing to general poverty, indolence and insecurity, that Rivas could get no salary, and so grew tired of being President Rivas, without power or spending-money, a la King Josep's Bonaparte of Spain. The election of Walker as President, we suspect, surpassed any feat of Louis Napoleon, the Border Ruffians, or the California ballot-box "stuffers" in that line. We await further developments, with a firm conviction that lasting good cannot result from any such adventure as Walker's seizing of Nica-

One of the most interesting documents yet brought forward to support the election of Mr. Buchapan is the letter of Mr. Preston S. Brooks, M. C. of South Carolina, which we copy on another page. This is the Brooks who distinguished himself as the champion of South Carolina, by taking Mr Sumner by surprise and at a di-advartage, and nearly killing him with a bludgeon. This is the same Brooks who, the other day in Court, prefaced the payment of the three hundred dollars, which that gatlant deed cost him, with the declaration that he would do it again on the first occasion.

It will be seen that this brave and high-minded

Southerner now devotes himself to the cause of Mr. Buchanan. The reasons which prompt this personal. He cannot but be actuated by gratitude for the sympathy and support which the leading men in the party of Mr. Buchanan, and the presses in his interest, North and South, have manifested toward bim in connection with his late victory in the Senate chamber. That alone might suffice to bind him firmly to the candidate in question. But there are other and larger reasons which are better worthy of consideration. It is true Brooks would have preferred Pierce or Douglas as a candidate, but he cheerfully accepts Buchanan because he is the representative of the principles of those two eminent statesmen; because he stands upon the same platform and avows the same doctrines with Pierce: and above all, because he has indorsed and pledged himself to carry out those doctrines " as practically applied to the Territory of Kansas" Such are the grounds on which Mr. Brooks invites the American people to join him in supporting Mr. Buchanan. He would have that gentleman chosen President because, like Pierce, he is bound not to interfere with any amount of robbery, arson, murder, judicial oppression and civil was that may be needed to consummate the great work that Pierce, Douglas and Jeff. Davis have so brilliantly begun, of making Kansas a Slave State. The reasous and the advocate are worthy of the cause. Who is there that Brooks cannot persuade to vote for James Buchanan and for the establishment of Slavery and the destruction of the Free settlers in Kansas? If there are persons who are not persuaded by the arguments of this head-breaker, such may be terrified by his threats. It should be noticed that he takes up the same strain which Messrs. Fillmere and Buchanan have chanted before him, and amounces the dissolution of the Union for the day after Col Fremont's election. Alarming Brooks

Governor Wise's famous and much quoted Bu chapan ratification speech, delivered at Richmond throws more light upon the history, objects, ends ard aims of Mr Buchanan's nomination, and upon what is to be expected from him, in case he should be elected President, than any other document which has yet seen the light; and in that point of view, as well as in some others, it is deserving a very particular study and attention. Upon this subject Mr. Wise speaks with authority. He claims in this speech, and no doubt with justice and truth, that the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was brought about by the State of Virginia, Mr. Wise himself being the chief instrument through whom this sentiment of Virginia in favor of Mc Buchanan was made effectual; and such being the fact, he certainly occupies a position to speak with authority as to the motives of that nomination. I must be confessed, bowever, that in his anxiety to recommend Mr. Buchanan to Southern favor, the Virginia orator ventures upon falsifications, such

only of American history, but even of American geography; and, doubtless, when he utternd them he repeated in his heart his predecessor's famous thank's giving to God that there are no free schools in Virginia-such a state of things being not less favorable to such pretended Democrats as Gov. Wise than to such real Tories and Royalists as Gov. Berkeley. And not only does he presume on the ignorance of his auditors, he relies on their stupidity as well venturing upon the most palpable and ridiculous self contradictions, such as show in him and admit of in us but a very low estimate of the intelligence of the community which undertakes with Wise as its organ, to set itself up as President-maker General for the Union.

Thus, for instance, Gov. Wise ventures to impose Mr. Buchanan upon his Richmond audience as "about the last link in that line of sages-the "men of the heroic age of the Revolution and "those who immediately succeeded them"-" who "settled our system, and secured, by their virtue 'and wisdom, our free institutions"-a man "ven-"erable with age and sobered by experience," whose "lessons, derived from personal contact with "their wisdom and patriotism," we could not afford to lose. Thus seeks Gov. Wise to pass off Mr. Buchapan as a cotemporary of and in personal communication with the Washingtons, Jeffersons, Jave, Hamiltons and Madisons, imbibing wisdom and patriotism from them, almost in the very same breath in which he ventures to excuse Mr. Buchanan's active participation in the meetings held in Pennsylvania to denounce Slavery and its extension at the time of the Missouri Compromise, on the ground that at that time Mr. Buchanan was "a mere boy-a very youth," who had not yet reached the age of political responsibility!

Most remakable man, this Mr. Buchanan! A 'mere boy, a very youth" in 1820, and yet a cotemporary, companion and associate of the sages of the Revolution! In fact he was neither. Wise has practiced a double imposition upon slaveholding ignorance. By exactly feversing the truth, he has succeeded in perpetrating a two-fold falsehood. Buchanan was "a mere boy, a very youth," at the time when Wise represents him as a young collaborator of the sages of the Revolution, and imbibing wisdom and patriotism from personal contact with them. At the time of the Missouri Compromise he was, by Wise's own showing, who states his present age at sixty-five, a grown man of thirty, and fully responsible—if we can suppose him ever to have had in him the quality of responsibilityfor his political opinions and actions.

So much for the Governor's history, and now for his geography. Not only was Buchanan a denouncer of Slavery Extensi n in 1820; in 1846, during the debate on the Oregon bill, being then a Senator, he moved to extend the Messouri Compromise line to the Pacific. Even Wise himself would hardly dare to represent, even to a Richmond audience, that in 1846 Buchanan was "a boy, a mere youth," and politically irresponsible; so he coolly turns about and insists that a line which it was unconstitutional and a gross invasion of the rights of States to have originally proposed and established in 1820, it had become in 1846 highly patriotic and constitutional to extend to the Pacific! And lest this inconsistency might attract the attention of his audience, Gov. Wise makes a dextrous and characteristic appeal to their avarice. "The cost," he says, "of not running that line to the Pacific may be valued thus, to Virginia: "We now get \$1,00 for a sound slave; we would "then have gotten from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for an operative in the gold mines of California; 400,000 multiplied by 4,000 or even 3,000 will show our immense less. One billion of dellars would not compensate Virginia for ber loss in not running "the line on to the Pacific " Our Virginia orator knew perfectly well that the suggestion of this splendid rise in the slave-market, as a consequence of the measure proposed by Mr. Buchanan, would at once and forever extinguish in the minds of Virginians all objectious to it on the score of justice or constitutionality, while he relied with confidence on the geographical ignorance of his audience as devotion on the part of Brooks are no doubt partly sufficient security against any objection on their part, that the California gold uines lie north of 36° 30' and that therefore the extension of the Mi:souri Compromise line to the Pacific could not have operated to fill those gold mines with " operatives" imported from Virginia at a cost of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a head, thus adding a billion of dollars to the value of the human live stock of that

But, while in relation to the history of the past and the geography of such distant regions as California, the speech of Gov. Wise may be rather open to criticism, in regard to the action of the Cincinnati Convention, the reasons why Mr. Buchar an was nominated, and what is expected of h m should he be elected, we take that speech to be the very highest authority. What Gov. Wise states upon that subject is briefly this: Mr. Buchanan was the first choice of the State of Virginia and of Mr. Wise. His nomination came from Virginia. "See made it; without her it would not have been made, and she had the right to make it." As in the Convention of 1852. Pennsylvania separated from the North to join with Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to make a nomination"to wit, that of Frank Pierce-"and they, these six States, did make it, and did well to 'make it;" so Virginia on the present occasion separated herself from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and joined with Pennsylvania to nomipate Mr. Buchanan-expecting that his nomination and Presidency will prove equally auspicious and devoted to the South with that of President Pierce. The refusal to renominate Pierce, and the nomination of Mr. Buchanan over his head, was no condemuat on of Mr. Pierce's policy. " He has our gratitude," says Governor Wise, "We want no better President than he has made. But every good men should have his turn. Mr. Buchanan will not make a worse President than Mr. Pierce, and his turn has come at last." Mr. Buchanan, n fact, was at this moment the most available candidate for the slavebreeders. "That is all the preference of James Buchanan over Mr. Pierce now." Mr. Pierce was a used-up tool, Mr. Buchanan was a fresh tool of the same kind, and temper, anxious to be used a long time in the market, one that must be used now or never, and that might now be effectually employed-his old Federal connections being useful in that way-to bring over a much needed recruitment of old conservative Whigs. As for the "venerable Cars" he "had orce been preferred to Mr. Buchanan, had run and been defested," and was now turned out to grass with the old horses. The "generous and just Douglas is young enough to live to run another day. Let him go on as of late years; he

" bas made his rising greatness to shine, and Vir-

But just as this moment Mr. Buchanan is the very man to serve as a slave tool between worn out Mr. Pierce and Mr. Douglas, who is a little mo than the present times will bear, as sure for the South as either of them, and more likely to be successfully crowed upon the North-and therefore he was nominated.

In fact it appears that the confidence of Virginia in the fidelity of Mr. Buchanan to slaveholding interest is no new thing. The Virginia Presidentmakers have had him in hand for years past. "In "1544 Virginia had voted in her delegation in Convention for James Buchanan. In 1848 she had 'voted for him." "Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Pennsylvania, in 1852, after giving James Buchanan thirty-four successive ballots, withdrew his name, and they and they alone brought forward the name of "Franklin Pierce Mr. Buchanan and his friends "gave way then to him and elected him, and why "should not be and his friends have given way to "Mr. Bucharan now?" "Virginia stood in 1856 where she stood in 1852."

Such is the history, mainly in his own words, which Gov. Wise gives of this nomination. Under these circumstances, can there be any mistake as to Mr. Buchanan's real character! In 1844 Virginia preferred him even to Polk. In 1848 she preferred him to that wretched doughface Cass; then nominated with a result which now awaits Buchanan. In 1852 she still pertinaciously insisted upon him, and only at last put Pierce in nomination, because for the moment-owing to the rivalry between Cass and Buchanan and the internal troubles of the party in Pennsylvania-Pierce was the more available candidate of the two. In 1856 she has nominated him over Pierce's head, and as Douglas's predecessor. For twelve years part James Buchanan has been the favorite candidate of slave-breeding Virginia. Can there be any doubt as to his true character ?

The "Americans" of Connecticut held a Council or Convention at Hartford on the 9th inst., at which every local Council either was or might have been represented. We do not learn that any Fremont man from without the State was present with intent to influence its decision; but Messrs. Erastus Brooks and Steph. Sammons of this State attended on behalf of Mr. Fillmore. Notwithstanding their exertions, the State Council, with scarcely a dissenting voice, agreed to support Col. Fremont for President. Thereupon a Mr. Henry Sherman, on behalf of Mr. E. B. Bartlett, "President of the National Council," issued a Bull whereof the effect was intended to be the annihi ation of the Connecticut State Council, thus convicted of rebellion and schism in refusing to support Fillmore and Donelson! A hearty laugh was all the notice that the State Council saw fit to bestow on this absurd performance, which becomes doubly ridiculous when you consider that the last "National" gathering in this city saw fit to abolish all the secret mummery and oaths of the Order, and render it a

simple and public political party, like any other. In the afternoon, Mesers. Sherman, Brooks, Sammons & Co. get together what they called a Fillmore State Convention, consisting, according to their count, of one hundred (self-chosen) Delegates, who were told by Sammons that he had no doubt of Fillmore's election. In the evening they, by great exertions, got together six hundred persons (as they say) to hear Erastus dilate on the beauties and glories of Fillmoreism, and it is claimed that the meeting could have been far larger but for the fact that a Fremont meeting was held at the same time, and that successful efforts had been made to put this far shead of the other. Still, the Fillmore meeting is not to be savezed at; for, says the

report of *The Express*,
"Before the meeting closed, full six hundred were present, and a more delighted audience never met in

- We bate to find fault with political adversaries, but we must say the Buchananites did not do be handsome thing by this Fillmore bolters' meetirg. They must have two thousand voters within six miles of Hartford State-House, and they might easily have railied a thousand of them to this meeting. Their only chance-and a very slim one is-of carrying Connecticut, rests on their ability to keep up this Fillmore bolt and make it look imposing; and how can they expect this to be done upless they furnish the rank and file? We think we can assure them that no such botches as that made at Philadelphia, in carrying round a pictorial representation of a doctor vainly phlebotomizing "Old Buck" in search of "a single drop of Democratic blood," with hereafter be made on these solemn occasions. It only occurred at Philadelphia by oversight.

Judge Crawford having adjudged a fine of \$300 to be the fit and adequate legal penalty of P. S. Brooks's brutal assault on Senator Sumner, and the Senate having decided that it is powerless to punish the striking down and beating to insensibility of a Senator in his seat, the House will to-day wind up the performance by voting not to expel him-nearly all the Buchanan:tes voting with more than half the Fillmore men against expulsion. We anticipate a very evenly divided vote on the reselve to expel; but, as two-thirds are required to carry it, its defeat is hardly doubtful. Then a resolution to consure! will be offered and carried. and Mr. Brooks will be admonished by the Speaker that he mustn't do so sgain-which, as he has virtually given notice, in his speech to Judge Crawford, that he will, on provocation like to that given by Sumner, seems to us a very meffective and sorry performance. Finally, about noon to-day, the Jury in Herbert's case is expected to return a verdict of virtual if not absolute acquittal for the slaughter of Keating, and there the whole business of calling Congressmen to legal account for ruffinally and sanguinary acts of violence will be wourd up.

Had Keating been of any other race known to this country but the Irish, we are confident his slayer would have found the trial for his homicide a much more serious matter. Had be been even a negro, we think the negroes would have raised a generous purse and used it in employing able counsel in aid of the presecution, so as to test fairly whether men of their stamp may or may not be wantenly, mortally shot down with impanity. But nothing was done that we have heard of in the Herbert case, at least not until it was too late to be of any use. With a proper cross examination of the witnesses for the defease, and a proper sunmir g up for the prosecution, we do not see how any jury could acquit Herbert. Yet his acquittal is now generally expected.

In passing through Philadelphia Senator Sumner consulted a physician there of approved skill, who on a careful inquiry into his case, pronounced that there were no symptoms of any organic disease in "ginia in due season will delight to honor tim with the brain. His pulse was found to be regular but as suppose in his auditors an atter ignorance not | "ber vote as she does now with her approval." | low, like that of an invalid, and his whole nervous

system feeble and disturbed. This is attributed to severe prostration, which he has undergone. The remedy prescribed for his recovery has been entire rest and abstinence from all cares or public duties. The physician did not think he could venture up in these before September without serious peril to his perman nt health. Mr. Samner, however, still hopes, by present rest, to become so far restored that he may take his seat again during this session of Congress, from which he has never before been absent a angle day for the five years that he has been a Senator.

Mr. S. has gone to the cottage of a friend at the

sea-shore. The European journals not unfriendly to this country, in their comments on the Summer outrage, regard it as an exhibition of frontier morality, of backwoods manners, such as could only happen in a rocial state where men had been rendered semisavage by distance, solitude, and the wild contests of forest life. Now the fact happens to be that Mr. Brooks is a citizen of one of the Old Thirteen British Colonies, whose ancestors have lived where he now does for several generations. It were as correct to speak of the British Colonies of the North of Ireland as exemplifying the lawlees influence of pioneer life as South Carolina. The one influence which impelled not only Brooks to beat Sumner, but whole communities to justify and glory in the ruffian deed, was that of Slavery.

The Buffalo Commercial has been studying Col. Frement's letter of acceptance "with attention," but doesn't seem to get the hang of it, after all. It finds said letter "characterized by a misty vagueness of conception," and its ideas "cloudy and in lefinite," &c , &c. We trust the Colonel will weigh The Commercial's criticisms calmly, and, if there be really any ground for them, set forth those "ideas" with greater perspicuity in his Inaugural. His suggestions are so just and pertinent that they ought to be brought home even to the lowest ca-

A leading Fillmore cotemporary, which thinks THE TRIBUNE entirely too free in its strictures on political antagonists, gives the following specimen of its own decorum in the shape of a (selected) criticism on a new portrait of Mr. Buchanan:

"It is a portrait of an old man with treacherous eyer, mouth fallen apart, head lopped over on one shoulder, and feebl-ness impressed on every line ament; while a moral Peck-niffian white handke-chief envel while a moral Peck nithan white handscenter enver-ops the neck in folds of 'respectability.' It is just such a picture as one would expect to find of a man who had proposed to steal his neighbor's land if he could not buy it, and who had abdicated his own perde himself a platform.

-We don't pretend to be mealy-mouthed, butreally, the lectures of one who delights in such parsgraphs as the above can hardly profit us.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12, 1856.

The Union, with a sort of grave-yard fear, whistles sharply to keep its courage up, which is very well known to be at a low ebb. Still, it cannot conceal the alarm that has already taken possession of the Democratic managers and which is probably confessed by those who are candid. No confiderce of success is really entertained here, whatever may be conveniently professed else where, and it is no secret that some of the disappointed aspi rants at Cincinnavi are quite willing the election should prove a failure, in order to dispose permapently of antedeluvian leaders, who balk their no-

tions and spirit of progress. Brigadier General Caleb Cushing is very free in his criticism of the whole affair, and his confederate intriguers from the East, who flourished at the Baltimore Convention in 1852, are by no means mealy-mouthed in expressing a conviction of Fremont's success. Buchapan's nomination is now acknowledged to be a cead failure. It excites no enthusiasm, enlists to zeal, and inspires no ardent hope. The Union, with a calculated purpose, elaborates to-day the chances of Breckenridge's election as President, should the contest be carried into the House. This that the game was to be played with a stocked pack, if the people failed to elect, about which probability, however, patriotic partisans need not much trouble themselves, from the present signs. Mr. Oliver's report on the Kansas investigation, is of course suited to the peculiar notions he was expected to represent, and is quite characteristic of one who encouraged the invasion of that Territory, and was strongly suspected of participation in some of the outrages. He has produced bare assertion against facts developed by the testicony, and by perversion attempted to neutralize what he was not able to disprove. Such a document will cole weaken with invastill and intalligent

will only weaken with impartial and intelligent men the cause which it is designed to sustain, by exposing the expedients that are required to prop up a deliberated system of oppression and crime. Mr. Oliver appears in the capacity of an acrocate in this connection, if he represents in part the very men who were engaged in this "bloody business," and he owes to their votes the position which enables him to support the preten sions of Whitfield on the same floor, claiming his sions of Whitheld on the same floor, claiming his seat substantially, though not avowedly, under the ame ubiquitous constituents.

After its extraordinary labors of the present week, by which the majority crammed down the throats of the minority a second edition of Doug-las's Patch-ification Schemes the Senate is resting

upon its cars with complacent composure. With the refreshment of two days it is hoped they may be able to muster a quorum on Monday, to repeat the farce which has been regularly performed for seven months.

At the White House and its select circle the

overwhelming repudiation of the Internal Improve-ment vetoes is badly taken—and especially the demonstration of Gen. Cass, who had on the recent ratification of the Cincionati nominations received the strongest assurances of Executive partiality, and even affection. True, that was an occasion when two disappointed patriots could afford to expend much love upon each other, since both had been consigned by the same hand to a common oblivion. But it was really unkind in the old Gen-eral, considering how often he has boxed the compass on this very policy, to have treated his companien in misfortupe with such diminished consid eration. He at least might have spared the disciole who had honored him as a Gamaliel. The Preident will not be deterred by the overslaughing of Congress from vetoeing the whole catalogue of bills of this kind which are yet under consideration. He will probably go down to history more distinguished for having his vetoes constitutionally annulled than for anything else, except his dearly purchased connection with the Nebraska iniquity. It is amusing to see upon what small capital the

leading British Press is capable of geting up a clamor and tuss. The Times is said to be full of "wrath and cabbage" merely because some Amer-ican whom Mr. Dallas had in charge for a Court ceremonial, was not exactly tricked out according to the discipline of costume, and the Minister re-turned to his lodgings on the refusal of admission. Really, such trifles are but a mockery between two great nations, both claiming to be the exem-plars of simple institutions. Of course, it is

to make those engaged in it laughing stocks for the to make those engaged in it laughing stocks for the rest of mankind. Nature made Mr. Dallas a courtier, and Art has supplied any little deficiences of the original design. Under the Fourteenth Louis he would have been a valet of the first water. No button on his coat will ever be missing, and he regards the arrangement of a ruffle as of influitely more consequence than the arbitration of Central America. But still, it is believed this delicate question, which appears to have kept the Court is the dumps for two days, will be satisfacterly adjusted, without a protocol to the last pacification.

THE CASE OF BULLY BROOKS. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12, 1856.

The defense of Brooks is placed by his indorsers upon the ground of the Constitution, that very instrument which he has most outraged. It is the way of the South: they are continually bellowing "Union and the Constitution," when all their acts demonstrate their hostility and contempt for both. There is one thing however, in which they rarely diseimulate. They do not conceal their rancorous hatred of the North, and rarely allow an opporhatred of the North, and rarely allow an oppor-tunity to humiliate them to pass unimproved. The abominable and disgusting appeals to this passion made by The Richmond Enquirer, for example, the central organ of the ruling party in Virginia, de-manding the caning of all the Free-Soil Senatora, illustrates the feeling to which I refer, and which I am satisfied is that of nearly the whole South. I am satisfied is that of nearly the whole Souta. In fact, were not the bestiality developed in the articles of The Enquirer the pervading sentiment of that section, we should hope they would have been repudiated by the press, and the Souta would have been defended from responsibility for them. Senator Mason, whose plantation manners have been so often and so pointedly rebuked by Mr. Sumner, bonors the House with his attendance during the Brooks debate, and performs the mixed character

of patron and counsel.

The following occurrences will serve to carry down to posterity the manner and customs of Century: Rust of Arkansas commits two assaults on the

same day upon a defenseless man.

Herbert kills Keating.

Brooks beats a Senator in the Senate House.

Jarboe kills his sister's paramour. Essex kills Quinn. Stewart kills Kohlman.

The two assaults were made by slaveholders upon persons denominated by them "Yankee Abolitic nists." Keating and Quinn were slain because they were "Irish sons of b—hs;" Kohlman because was a Dutchman. All these tragedies take place within the short space of four weeks, in a city of 60,000 inhabitants, under the eye of the Central Government. In no savage or civilized country can a parallel be found.

ountry can a parallel be found.

Thus far there has been no fighting in the House over Brooks's case, but Clingman has done his best to provoke one and Keitt has been seized and held by his friends in order to prevent his rushing upon Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania, who repelled an impudently false and offensive charge by de-

nouncing it as false. We shall get the question on this case about about Monday evening. English of Indiana pro-poses to censure Sumner and Brooks equally. This is the last tribute of a Northern mercenary to a Southern master. Brooks's friends will of course prevent his expulsion. It would then be very im politic to pass a mere vote of censure, which may be done by a majority. He would probably feel compelled to resign should the resolution for his expulsion receive a majority. No censure could be so severe as that. The British House of Commons decided very properly in the famous contest between Wilkes and Luttrell that a member expelled for misconduct could not again sit in the pelled for misconduct could not again sit in the same Parliament, though reelected. That question may again come up, for should Brooks resign he will of course be reelected by a constituency which votes him canes, cowhides and bludgeons, and invites a repetition of his brutality.

PEMAQJID.

PUBLIC PRINTING-LETTER FROM THE HON. T. C DAY.

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday you administer a slight reprimand to those "friends of the Free-State movement" who voted for the amendment of Mr. Cobb, printing 10,000 instead of 100,000 of the Report of the Committee on the assault upon Mr. Sumner. As I fall under this censure, I desire to say that my notions of public expenditure belong to the economic school, and I have steadily voted against all extravagant appropriations. All the important evidence is gant appropriations. All the important evidence in that Report—which, with the speech of Mr. Sumner, makes a book of 142 pages—is patent throughout the Uniter, and I would not aid to make the treasury of the United States a mere electioneering fund to distribute the speeches of either party. Both in point of policy and economy, my vote pheases me—policy, not to have it charged that the Free-State men used the public money to print 100,000 of Mr. Sumner's speeches; conomy, that it saved the useless expenditure of \$9.000. I shall carry this sum over to the account of printing the Report of the Kansas Committee, of printing the Report of the Kansas Committee, of which quite an edition should be published.

Very respectfully yours, TIMOTHY C. DAY.

Washington, July 11, 1856.

We never coubted the uprightness of Mr. Day's vote in this case, but we still think it mistaken. The assault of Brooks on Sumner struck directly at the Freedom of Discussion, a vital element of constitutional liberty. It is important that the facts in the case, as officially exhibited and attested, with the alieged provocations or excuses for the assault, should be spread before the people of the whole country, so that they may make up a judgment on the case based on no partial or imperfect statement, but on the whole transaction. We cannot see how such an exhibit could be justly termed "an electioneering document," while the President's Message and accompanying documents, though intensely, bitterly partisan, are widely dissemilated as something else. It does seem to us that \$9,000 would have been well expended in printing 90,000 copies of the Brooks case-not one side of it, but the entire record, as made up by able men on both sides-in addition to the 10,000 now ordered. And, if Members of Congress will stop voting themselves all manner of costly Japan Expeditions, Gillie's bird-books, &c., we think the cost of printing in partant documents for the informaion and use of their constituents will not be

ALDERMAN FULMER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: It having been published, on the authority of Alderman Fulmer of the Sixteenth Ward, that Col. Fremont was a Catholic, and a variety of statements Fremont was a Catholic, and a variety of statements beside, which, of course, nobody believed a word of, a gentleman of the same Ward, Charles W. Caffrey, eq. , called on him the other cay, and in the presence of a witness offered to bet from \$100 to \$500 that he could not get a witness to testify to the truth of the statement which he had authorized. Of course the Aiderman wasn't prepared to bet. Indeed, he said that many of the statements published in his name were untrue, and confessed that he would have been more chary in making his statements if he had known that they were going to be published.

Yours respectfully, A NEW-YORKER.

We have no doubt the Alderman might have made a more thorough confession with baseful to

made a more thorough confession with benefit to his conscience. His whole story is untrue, and & dare not sustain it by his own affidavit, to say nothing

of the testimony of other witnesses.

proper that every gentleman in presenting himself too a State occasion, should be attired with becoming propriety, and should conform to the general custom of the Court. But the idea of raising a national row because a knee buckie happened to be cut of trim, or a pair of inexpressibles not cut according to rule, is simply ridiculous, and ought.

FOR SALT-LANE CITY.—Eight hundred Eoglish Momens, including women and children, passed through this city on Monday, an route for Sait Lake. They took the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad to the tiver, and go thence by the Missi sippi and Missouri Road to Jowa City. They, with their baggage, complete 23 cars. At Iowa City they will purchase be cut of trim, or a pair of inexpressibles not cut according to rule, is simply ridiculous, and ought to the Lake.

[Chicago Democrat, July 9.]